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"ONE OF MOST COLD-BLOODED MASS MURDERS IN HISTORY"

Allegations Against Lisbon Maru Captain At War Crimes Court

Evacuation Of Ship While POWs Were Still In Holds Charged

"ONE of the most cold-blooded mass murders in history" was the description given by the prosecuting officer, Maj P. A. L. Vine, RM, to the actions of the Japanese during the sinking of the "hell ship" Lisbon Maru, with the loss of 846 British and Canadian POWs from Hongkong, when opening the case against Kyoda Shigeru, captain of the vessel, at No. 5 War Crimes Court this morning.

The prosecution alleged that Kyoda, being responsible for the lives and safety of the POWs, was concerned in battenning them in the holds where many died of suffocation and underwent mental and physical torture after the vessel had been torpedoed on October 1, 1942.

The prosecution also alleged that Kyoda evacuated his ship while the POWs were either battenning in the holds or were being held back by small arms fire from the Japanese guard when they tried to break out of the holds.

The Court comprises Lt-Col R. C. Laming (President), Maj J. T. Loring (President), Maj J. T. Loring, RM, Maj P. A. L. Vine, RM, is prosecuting and the accused is defended by Takahashi Mikio with Capt P. E. Kostloff as adviser.

Major Vine, in his opening address said: "The case before you to-day is one of unusual importance. The proceedings and the verdict which you reach will be closely studied not only here in Hongkong but in Singapore and Tokyo. The Admiralty is also deeply concerned, since the issues which I will lay before you are concerned with the fundamental responsibility of a Master of a vessel for the lives and safety of all aboard. This responsibility is not essential to the prosecution of the case, but it will affect very considerably the relative guilt of the accused compared with other persons who are not before you.

Naval Member of Court
It is gratifying to see an officer of the Royal Navy sitting as a member of this Court, and I think I am right in saying that this has been arranged for the first time since War Crimes Trials began in Hongkong. Your Naval experience, Sir, will be a valuable asset to the Court. Through you the Court will take judicial knowledge of the elemental usages of mariners on the High Seas.

Out of usage has grown the position of the Master Mariner in absolute command of his ship. From the days of the early Phoenician traders until now the role of Master Mariner has grown in responsibility and become clearer. The dangers of the sea require that there should be one person to make ultimate decisions about his ship, one person who can be held responsible for ensuring the safety of passengers and crew. All nations sending their ships upon the ocean highways are bound by the usages of the sea. Many usages have lost their capacity for further growth and have become hardened into Statute law by International Convention. Thus the "Rule of the Road," use of signals, provision of safety appliances and many other matters have reached the Statute book, from Conference tables at Geneva and the Hague. Some of the more elemental matters never having been in dispute have not reached the statute book. Amongst these matters is the role of a Master Mariner.

I will call witnesses to establish this usage, and in any event the Naval member of this court will advise you of its existence. There is little doubt that in pre-war Japan, the Master Mariner was in an unassailable position as elsewhere in the world.

Powers of Army
The rapid rise of military might increased the power of the Army to the detriment of all classes of civilians, and particularly in the case of troops transported, certain laws were made into the usual rules prevailing. Thus it came about that the Commandant of Troops on a Japanese transport came to regard himself as in absolute control of the military personnel under his command, and to consider himself the sole channel for issues of any orders to these personnel. If the Master interfered with the discipline or ad-

ministration of the troops carried, the Ship's Commandant would register a complaint with the Army Shipping Authorities.

But whilst the immediate control of the army personnel passed out of the hands of the Master, not even the most ardent militarist could argue that the Master had lost his fundamental responsibility for the lives and safety of all on board. The Army Commandant could not dabble in matters of navigation, he could not order the Master of his ship, I am sure you will discard this ingenious explanation for his part in one of the most cold-blooded mass murders in history.

The facts will emerge quite clearly in the evidence, and I shall touch but lightly on them here.

Lisbon Maru Conditions
The SS Lisbon Maru set sail from Hongkong on September 27 grossly overloaded with passengers, including 1,816 Prisoners-of-War, 780 Japanese soldiers and seventy members of the ship's company. Accommodation was only available for 700 passengers and a commercial cargo of scrap iron and ore was also carried. The Prisoners-of-War were herded into three holds, and conditions at the outset, although grim, were bearable. A limited issue of lifebelts was made to each hold but by no means adequate to supply one for each man. This was the Master's responsibility, which was not discharged by the limited distribution which was made. Witnesses will testify that when required, many of the

(Continued on Page 4)

BRAZILIAN PEACE DELEGATE DIES

Paris, Oct. 22 (UP).—Sebastiao Rego Barros, member of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference, died here at 1 a.m. to-day from a heart attack.

The Brazilian delegation said a special chartered service will be held to-morrow morning at St. Pierre de Chantal. The body will be placed in a special lead casket and transported by ship back to Brazil.

ITALIAN CLOUDBURSTS

Rome, Oct. 22 (UP).—At least 22 are dead in Italy as a result of three days of cloudbursts, and crop and livestock damage, amounting to millions, has been caused.

In Genoa, 16 persons were buried under an apartment house, which collapsed after heavy rains undermined the foundations damaged in 1942 by air bombing. Five bodies had been recovered.

Hundreds of amateur fishermen were crying "miracle" to-day.

From fishing Tiber they frantically scooped "basketfuls" of fish miraculously appeared in the muddy, swollen river by last night's torrential rains.

UK Leads World In Post-War Shipbuilding

London, Oct. 22 (UP).—Lloyd's Register for Shipping to-day issued statistics showing world shipbuilding nations are working on well over 3,569,169 gross tons of which 52.5 per cent is being built in the United Kingdom.

No construction is believed under way in Germany, Poland or Japan, no figures are available from Russia and only incomplete statistics from France, the agency said. Britain leads all others with 1,874,878 tons which is more than she has had on the ways since 1922.

The United States is second with over 350,000 tons, Sweden 240,000 tons, the British Dominions 200,000 including Canada with 145,000, Holland is building 160,000 tons, Italy the same amount, Denmark 145,000 tons, France about 138,000, Spain 95,000 tons, Belgium 89,000 tons and Norway 82,000 tons.

A fifth of the tonnage is being built in the United Kingdom or 387,000 tons is for foreign registration or sale. Of the tonnage being built about 21.3 per cent is destined for registration elsewhere other than in the country of manufacture, the agency said.

Norway is acquiring 141,000 tons, of these ships, France 62,000, Brazil 58,000 and Holland 45,000. During the quarter ending in September Britain launched 268,000 tons and the others a total of 231,000 tons.

Orgy Of Rioting In Eastern Bengal

Calcutta, Oct. 22 (UP).—Thousands of terrorists are engaged in an orgy of riots, arson, looting and violence in eastern Bengal with activities centered around the Chandpur and Faridganje area of Tipperah, 300 square miles inhabited mostly by Moslems, and the Ranggan area of Noakhali.

The Government says it is unable to get an accurate estimate of the casualties, but said the terrorists are operating in gangs, apparently chiefly bent on looting.

Four thousand more refugees arrived in Calcutta to-day, reporting that the leader of the Moslem gangs is an ex-member of the Legislative Council.

Sardar Chandra Bose, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, appealed to Indians to "consolidate and organise themselves immediately and resist to defeat this mad orgy of violence."

Situation Improved

New Delhi, Oct. 22.—A note issued by the Bengal Government to-day stated that there had been further improvement in the situation in the districts of Noakhali and Tipperah, where Hindu-Muslim rioting was reported throughout last week.

A statement by the President of the Peshawar District Moslem League said: "The Moslem League demonstrations in Peshawar were against Pandit Nehru in his official capacity as Vice-President of the interim government and not in his personal capacity as Congress leader."

Misappropriation Of Govt Property

Nanking, Oct. 22.—Found guilty of misappropriation of Government property, Col Wang Chung-ming was sentenced to death by the Defence Ministry's Tribunal to-day.

Lieut. Fu Tzu-pun was sentenced to seven years for aiding and abetting Col Wang.

Col Wang misappropriated for his own use 150 bags of sugar, taken over by him in the Soochow area.

Lieut. Fu assisted him in disposing the sugar by selling it to a merchant.

—Central News.

Gen Festing's New Post At War Office

London, Oct. 22.—Maj-Gen. F. W. Festing, General Officer Commanding Hongkong, is to succeed Maj-Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan as Director of Weapons and Development at the War Office on February 1, 1947, it was officially announced to-day.

Gen MacMillan is to succeed Lieut-Gen Sir Evelyn H. Barker as GOC-in-C of British troops in Palestine. Lieut-Gen Barker is to succeed Lieut-Gen Sir Oliver Leese, who is retiring shortly as GOC-in-C, Eastern Command (Britain).—Reuter.

British Destroyers Strike Mines

On board the Mauritius, Oct. 22.—The British destroyer Saumarez, which struck a mine to-day in the channel between Corfu and Albania immediately settled down by the bows with oil fuel burning on board.

The Saumarez, still on fire, was being towed from Corfu by the tugboat, when the "Volage" also struck a mine.

The Saumarez, with the destroyer Mauritius, had left Corfu this morning steaming northwards for the Corfu Straits and the Adriatic with the ships Leander and Volage two miles astern.

Uncleared minefields in the area restricted navigation in the straits to a channel about a mile wide off the Albanian shore.

The Admiralty announced later to-day that casualties had occurred aboard the Saumarez.—Reuter.

FORCED EVACUATION OF GERMAN WORKERS

Berlin, Oct. 22 (UP).—Forced evacuation of many German technicians and electric workers was ordered to-day by the Soviet authorities in the eastern section of Berlin.

The American military authorities confirmed that removal of German workers and their families was under way. It could not be learned why the move was ordered or where the workers were being taken.

One worker informed the United Press he was ordered "on ten minutes' notice" to get his family and his few personal belongings and report to the Kaizerhof rail depot in the Russian zone just outside Berlin. He said the station was guarded by a cordon of German police.

The workers were employed by the Allgemeine Elektrizitaet Gesellschaft, one of Berlin's largest power manufacturers.

Alleged Libel On Myrna Loy Retracted

Hollywood, Oct. 22 (UP).—Mr. Matthew Wolf, vice-president of the AFL to-day retracted charges that movie actress Myrna Loy supported the Communists by lending her name as sponsor of meetings or their activities of organizations considered as Communist fronts.

Miss Loy sued Wolf for \$1,000,000 libel.

His retraction cited her wartime contributions to the Red Cross, the United China Relief Fund and other Allied relief by which he concluded she is a patriotic American citizen.

The Hollywood Reporter which printed Wolf's article also published a front page apology, and admitted the "grievous injustice."

Miss Loy had also sued the newspaper for \$1,000,000.

Another Government Defeat In Lords

London, Oct. 23 (UP).—For the third time in two days the Government was defeated to-day in the House of Lords committees on the National Health Service Bill.

The amendment by Lord Llewellyn, proposing that payments to doctors should be on a capitation method other than in exceptional circumstances was carried by 63 to 37 votes.

Physical Demilitarisation Of Japan Completed

3,000 Passengers Stranded By U.S. Airlines Strike

New York, Oct. 22 (UP).—Transcontinental Western Airways confirmed to-day that its 115 passenger planes have been grounded both on the domestic and foreign air routes as the strike of its 1,400 pilots and co-pilots for more pay got under way.

The company said 3,000 passengers are stranded, including some United Nations delegations awaiting overseas.

The pilots threatened to-day to post picket lines around hangars and ticket offices.

No TWA planes moved eastward to-day and all westbound planes are grounded—three in Paris, one each in Cairo, Rome, Algiers, Madrid and Shannon (Ireland). Aboard the latter is the Indian delegation to the United Nations, including Miss V. Pandit, sister of Pandit Nehru, President of the Interim Government of India, but TWA is arranging a special plane to be piloted by its European officials to reach New York in time for the General Assembly.

Meanwhile, a United Press dispatch from Washington said a threat of a new nationwide soft coal strike on November 20 was predicted by Mr. John L. Lewis, president of United Mineworkers. Accusing the Government of violating its agreement with the miners, Mr. Lewis demanded a conference with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. James Krug, on November 20 to negotiate a new contract.

In Chicago, the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union opened wage negotiations to-day for its 30,000 workers in 10 nationwide plants of the International Harvester Company, demanding the firm to take funds from its "vast reserves" to raise the wages of all workers by at least \$1 per hour. The Union won an 18 cents per hour increase last spring after an 80-day strike, but said the effect has been wiped out by the rising living costs.

German Youth Organisation Dissolved

Stuttgart, Oct. 22 (UP).—Military Government officials to-day ordered the Schwabische Volksjugend, one of the largest youth organisations in this area, dissolved and forbidden after investigation revealed the group repeatedly disregarded Military Government directives by increasing its communistic political activities and by recruiting former Hitler Youth leaders.

The group violated the Military Government directive which states "no youth group will be permitted to engage in political activities."

Investigations showed that the SVJ, boasting 3,000 members, several times was addressed by German Communist speakers from the Russian zone on politics and Communist political affairs.

The Military Government said letters found sewn into the clothing of some SVJ members travelling to the Russian zone indicated liaison with the Communists there. It was also revealed that youth leaders of the local Communist Party maintained liaison with the SVJ and even attempted to force all children of registered Communists to join the youth movement.

Officials denied that the organization had any connection with the "Friedrich Schlegel" group led by Walter Kaczmarek, held in Stuttgart since March as the alleged leader of the Communist espionage group.

Seventy-five thousand civilian workers were scheduled to go out on a 15-minute strike at 11 o'clock in Stuttgart this morning as a protest against "reactionary" employers and former Nazis who perpetrated the three mysterious bombings that rocked Stuttgart and nearby Backnang on Saturday.

Fifteen industrial unions are participating while all the four local political parties have given their approval. The military government has promised not to interfere with the strike as long as it is brief and orderly.

All workers in this city of 420,000 population, except fire department and railway employees and workers in public utilities, public safety and public health, will participate.

Physical Demilitarisation Of Japan Completed

British Foreign Policy Reviewed By Bevin In Commons Debate

London, Oct. 22.—Speaking in the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ernest Bevin declared that Japan and Germany must never be allowed to revive their aggressive policies again.

"The physical demilitarisation of Japan is complete," he said. "The task ahead is to see that the Japanese have neither the resource nor the desire to tread the path of aggression again. We are anxious to conclude enduring peace with Japan."

He said one of the encouraging signs to-day was the development taking place in Indonesia and declared: "Our troops will be out of Indonesia finally on November 30, and I have every hope that by that date a settlement will have been reached."

Of Persia, Mr. Bevin said: "I am very anxious that smaller Governments should never fall victim of any difference of opinion by large ones. We wish to see Persia united, maintaining her independence free from foreign interference and progressing steadily to a higher standard of life. If this is observed by all countries this area will be kept clear of any possible conflict."

Referring to the Russian demand for a base in the Dardanelles, he said the British Government had made it clear that, in their view, if this was adopted "it would involve unwarranted interference with the sovereignty of Turkey."

Montreux Modification
The Montreux Convention required modification, he added, but the British Government was anxious to keep the international aspect of this always in view.

Our view is that the direct exchange of views provided by the Potsdam Agreement has come to an end, but that any further discussions should take place at an international conference called for the purpose. If such conference is called, the British Government will be glad to attend and strive hard for a solution.

Mr. Bevin said that since March 1945, no rice had been imported into Britain and the British housewife had done without this food in order to prevent starvation in the Far East.

Dealing with the propaganda against the British Empire, Mr. Bevin declared: "I think our independence and patience are bringing their reward. These attacks do not all come from one source."

Policy in Greece
On Greece, the Foreign Secretary declared: "We have done our best to regenerate the country. We will not desert her after the great comradeship that has existed between us. We shall pursue our policy of trying to assist her economically as well. Outside interference with Greece must stop."

He denied there was any interference by Britain in Greek affairs and added: "We shall get our troops out of Greece as early as possible."

Turning to the problem of Egypt, Mr. Bevin said that Britain was handicapped in the negotiations by Egypt's internal political difficulties. "The suggestion that we want to exploit or suppress the people of the Middle East was sheer nonsense," he declared.

Mr. Bevin's other points were: Germany.—Agreement on Germany is at once the touchstone of relations between the Four Powers and our opportunity to build a lasting peace. Britain was in almost complete agreement with recent statements by Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Barnes, but was not prepared to carry out parts of the Potsdam Agreement unfavourable to her while other parts were unfavourable.

He wanted to see political conditions which would prevent a revival of German aggression. German industry had an important part to play in the European economy. It was not the British intention that it should be further crippled, except insofar as it might endanger security.

Trieste.—"We are ready to place our troops at the disposal of the Security Council during the transition period while the fundamental structure of Trieste is being organized. We are not pursuing any narrow national interest. Our interest in Trieste is purely one of international trade. We have no thought of strategy or military bases, and we shall be too glad when we can withdraw our troops."

Paris Conference.—There has been an attempt to use the Conference as a forum for propaganda and some have taken the opportunity to level frivolous charges against others. The Conference had led to the conclusion that there was division between the East and the West. Such division must, and I am sure can, be prevented."

The Danube.—Mr. Bevin said: "Some international body is necessary to ensure that freedom of navigation is respected. The longer we delay the Danube issue the more impossible it will become, bringing misery to the people along its banks."

The world had to find a settlement on a comprehensive basis to prevent a further catastrophe. The forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations in New York must show its readiness to recognise the legitimate interests of others and subordinate national interests to the common good.

Austria.—"We do not attempt to dispute that Russia is entitled to take reparations what can fairly be claimed as German assets in eastern Austria, but no definition has been agreed to us what is German asset. Austria must in the shortest possible time regain her independence."

Poland.—After giving a summary of what the Polish Provisional Government was to do regarding free and unfettered elections, Mr. Bevin said: "We see no reason why we should finally ratify the cession of a vast territory to Poland without being satisfied that these assurances have been fully carried out. We also wish to be assured that the Poles are able to develop their territory as they see fit, but not become a wasteland from which the Germans have been expelled and the Poles were not capable of populating."

"It is extremely distasteful to see victorious nations courting a defeated enemy for ideological reasons. The sooner we can get away from this and consider objectively what is demanded by justice and the long-term interest of Europe and the world, the better it will be for ourselves and Germany as well."

France.—Mr. Bevin said he had been able to see for himself the tremendous reconstruction to which the French had put their hand.

No one can fail to be impressed by the courage and resourcefulness with which the French have set about to repair the ravages of war. It is our policy to help them in every way, not only because they deserve it but because it is in our interests, and the interests of all Europe that France should be strong and prosperous."

Not an Intermediary
In conclusion, Mr. Bevin said Britain's role was not to be an intermediary as had been suggested in some quarters. Britain had her own contribution to make to world peace, and the United States and Russia had theirs.

"We place our proposals on the table and ask for discussion on their merits. We are not arguing us with anybody, either on one side or the other. Our approach to peace is not on that footing."

"When we suggest something it is neither identified nor proper that it should be identified."

(Continued on Page 4)

STOP PRESS

PASSENGER TRAIN HITS MINE

Jerusalem, Oct. 22 (UP).—A passenger train was derailed early to-day when an electric mine exploded on the line about 10 miles from Jerusalem. The number of casualties was not announced.

FOREIGN NATIONALS KIDNAPPED

Tientsin, Oct. 23.—The United States Maritime Headquarters announced last night that nine persons were kidnapped by a force of more than 150 armed men in the Tungku area on October 21. The kidnapped persons include two members of the Marine Force and four Soviet citizens.—Central News.

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Big Drop In U.S. Aircraft Output

The American aircraft industry, world's largest business slightly more than a year ago, has been reduced to a place of 16th importance in the nation, states United Press.

The companies which turned out 0.17 million planes in March, 1944, will be fortunate to deliver 1,000 for the whole of 1946. Employment has dropped from 2,000,000 at the war's peak to 200,000 now.

But the picture is by no means unrelieved by optimistic trends, the Aircraft Industries Association said in summarizing post-war developments to date.

Of main significance, perhaps, is the fact that all the major aircraft companies are still functioning and many have introduced new military and civil planes, despite contract cancellations which amounted to over \$27,000,000,000 between V-J Day and January 1, 1946.

In contrast, cancellations and settlements after the first world war wiped out the nation's infant aircraft industry. AIA recalled how most of the companies which had produced 10,000 military planes disappeared or entered other businesses.

Nucleus Available

Thus, the nucleus of an industry capable of expansion in time of emergency is available, although it is not up to minimum specifications set by the Government's air co-ordinating committee. ACC says we must produce 3,000 military planes a year. While mass production of military aircraft is out, AIA pointed to far-reaching technological developments, growing demands for private planes and rapid expansion of commercial aviation.

Within a year, 27 new military types and 16 commercial transport models have been announced, while many new private planes have been introduced, AIA said.

The most urgent need now is for greatly expanded research programmes, according to the industry organisation. This has been so emphasised by rocket and jet propulsion discoveries that Congress will be asked to provide funds for research facilities costing "hundreds of millions."

Among top items on the agenda is development of an atomic aircraft engine, for which an army contract has been awarded the Fairchild Company.

The low level of military production for this year was attributed to strikes, materials shortages, lack of engineers and delays in getting new models under way.

The boom in civil aviation is reflected in a backlog of orders for about 60,000 personal and transport planes. Indicated production of private planes for this year is 35,000, compared with 6,597, a record in 1944.

While the industry has been recovering, AIA said, the Government has met much of the demand, both domestic and foreign, with its surplus disposal programme.

More than 25,000 surplus planes of all types have been sold in the United States, at least 2,000 being transport planes going largely to non-scheduled air carriers. Some 60 foreign airlines, governments and individuals have acquired more than 3,000 transport planes through lend lease settlements and surplus sales.

MORE GOODS APPEARING IN BRITISH SHOPS

MORE clothing material, boots and shoes, and furniture are reaching the shops in Great Britain now than at any time since World War II started.

The increase is so gradual sometimes that the public from week to week scarcely notices any change, but the movement is real and continuous. In fact, in the case of a number of essential commodities figures for the second quarter of this year are almost up to or exceed those of the corresponding period of 1935. In cases of all goods, they are considerably higher than the 1945 figures.

The facts about the rapidly growing number of goods reaching the home market have not been publicised as widely as the success of our export drive. Much has been said and written about Britain's necessity to recover her old markets overseas, and plenty of figures have been quoted to show how ably this has been done. In July of this year, for instance, the volume of exports from this country, 47 per cent of which went to South Africa, Australia and India, was 120 per cent of the 1938 monthly average.

Incidentally, the largest groups of exports were vehicles, machinery, iron and steel, agricultural implements, cranes and hoists, locomotives, marine internal combustion engines, motor-cars and radio sets were all greatly in excess of pre-war figures.

Home Market Preference But there are a number of commodities for which production for the home market receives preference. The most important of these are just the commodities which the British worker needs most: clothing, boots and shoes, and furniture.

Ninety-seven per cent of all footwear made in Britain are earmarked for the home market. Production has now reached 75 per cent of the 1935 figure, an increase of 18 per cent on last year. The export quota for furniture is even smaller, and production, which last year was only 17 per cent of the 1935 average, had risen to 59 per cent for the second quarter of this year.

As for clothing, 82 per cent of all woollen piecegoods and 92 per cent of all worsted yarn manufactured in this country stays in Britain, and production now is more than four-fifths of what was turned out in 1935. The majority of cotton goods are also kept for home consumption: 27 per cent of cotton yarn and between 25 to 40 per cent of cotton piece

goods only are sent abroad. In this respect, however, the industry has still much leeway to make before pre-war figures are reached. Though there is an increase of 20 per cent on last year's supplies, we are still only 58 per cent of the 1935 figures.

Some articles are in greater supply now than they have ever been. There are more household textiles, such as wool blankets, bedding, and mattresses, for sale than ever before. There is more tobacco being produced now for the home market than there was in 1935, though it must be recognised that the demand has risen in excess of present supplies. Prams and push chairs, and safety razor blades all show a very large increase on pre-war figures.

Radio sets have risen 27 per cent on last year's figures, but are still far behind pre-war production. The only article which does not seem to be making any headway is the umbrella, which lags at the bottom of the table with only 17 per cent of pre-war production, a fact which does not seem to have been communicated to the clerk of the weather.

Sales Up Again

Other Board of Trade statistics just issued further emphasise the gradual increase in the flow of goods available in the shops. These are the figures of sales of commodities throughout the country during July in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

The increase in purchases has been general, and of course is partly due to the expansion of the civilian population through demobilisation from the Forces.

Furnishing and hardware did the best business, about 70 per cent better than last year. Sales of men's and boys' clothes, went up 27 per cent, and there were increases of from 17 to 25 per cent in women's and girls' clothes. 23 per cent more household goods were purchased, and 30 per cent more dress materials. Boots and shoes were up 17 per cent, and 15 per cent more food and perishables were consumed. July also saw the increase in the sweet ration by 2 oz. per head, and confectioners consequently did much better business. Lastly, at the end of July, there was an increase of 14 per cent in the total stocks still in hand, the seventh month in succession to show a similar margin of improvement.

BRITAIN PRODUCING LADDER-PROOF HOSE

London, Oct. 21.—Completely ladder-proof stockings, fully-fashioned and made of silk, are being produced in Britain.

They look the same as ordinary hose, susceptible to laddering, but the secret is all in the "tying-up of the loop" according to the "Textile Bulletin."

Production is only in the experimental stage as, although the patent was taken out in 1932, war held up production.

Meanwhile, four new ways of helping women in the choice of stockings and underwear are recommended in the report of the Hosiery Working Party to the Government. They are:

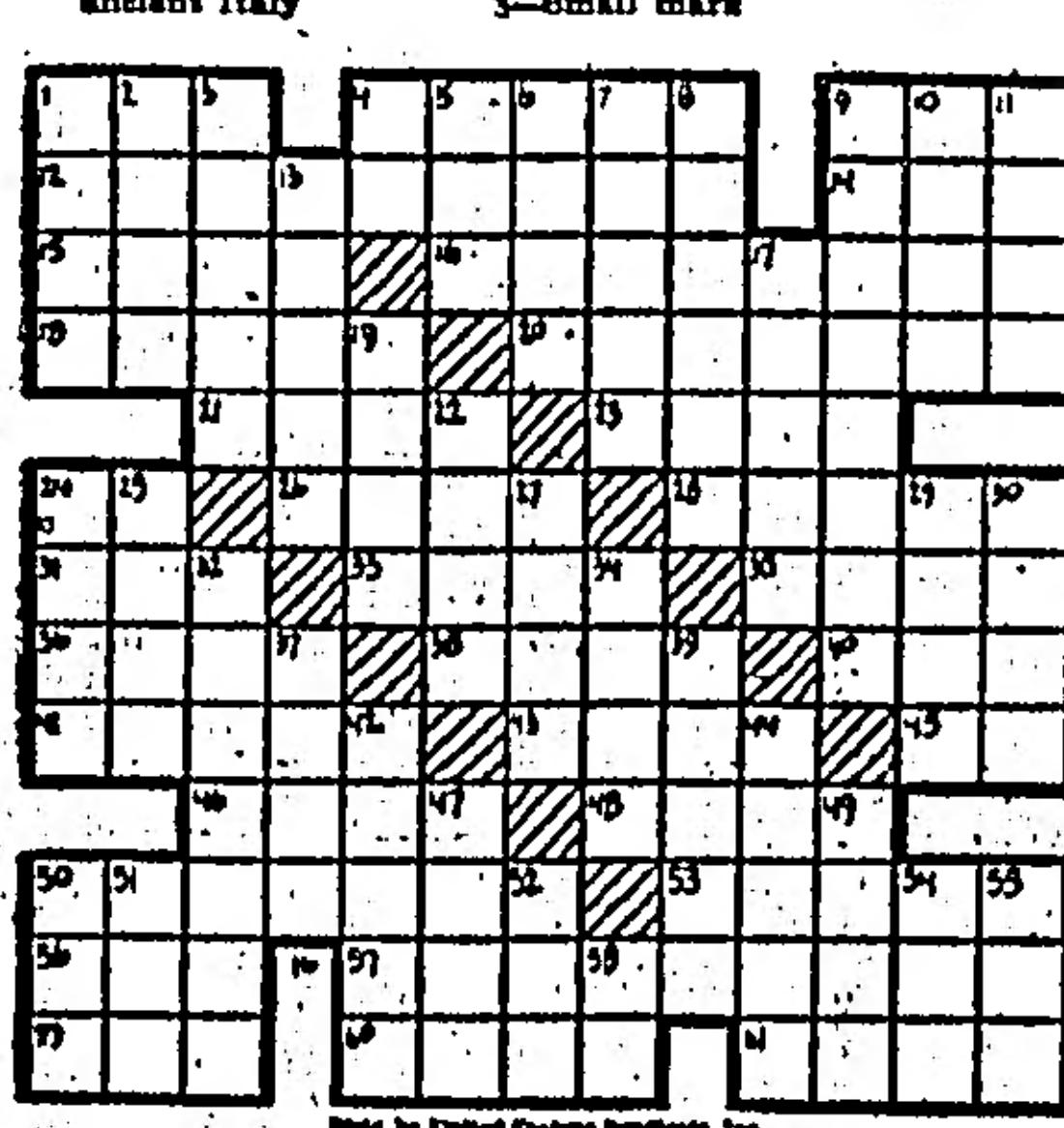
1. Standard sizes for stockings—at present they vary slightly from manufacturer to manufacturer.
2. Leg lengths marked on the stockings as well as foot sizes.
3. Standards of "shrink resistance" for all stockings and underwear.
4. Estimated shrinkage or stretching after washing and instructions for washing to be marked.—Reuter.

ABOUT THE WORLD

Crossword Puzzle

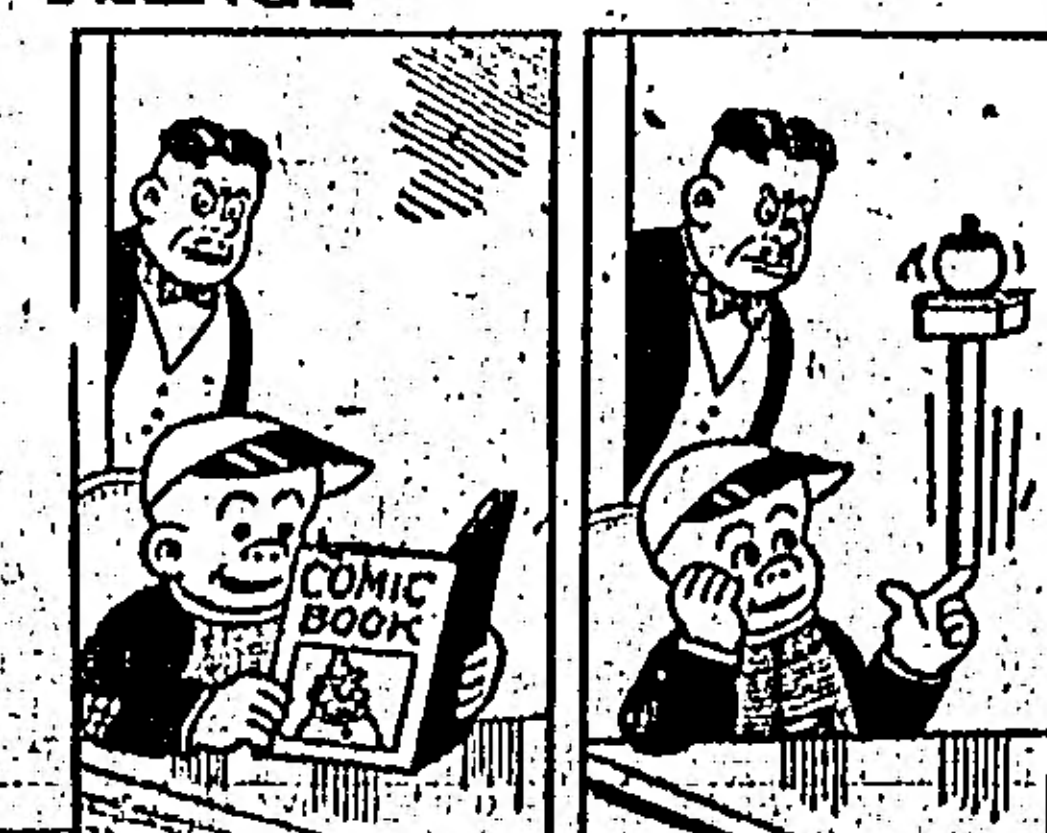
ACROSS:
1—Our Uncle
2—Home
3—Low character
4—Craftsman
5—Shirwood forest
6—Thin body
7—Twice
8—Fast dances of France
9—Part of creed
10—Little jumps
11—Optimist
12—Political faction
13—To ancient Italy
14—River in America
15—Judas sea
16—Salt
17—Tiny stone
18—Wine cups
19—Desert of ancient Italy
20—Small mark

DOWN:
1—Small mark



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
ACROSS:
1—Dancing girl
2—Port of N. Africa
3—Worm
4—Ropes on sailing ship
5—Wind
6—Hardy heroine
7—Upright stone of Egypt
8—City in Italy
9—Home of Irish
10—Trio
11—Deadly poison
12—Roman household god
13—Age
14—Fast Latin dance
15—Tie of Goshawk
16—Rope to scale
17—Swiss
18—Dove upon
19—The heavens
20—Part of "to be"
21—Room of "Pope"
22—Bishop's seat
23—Laurieant

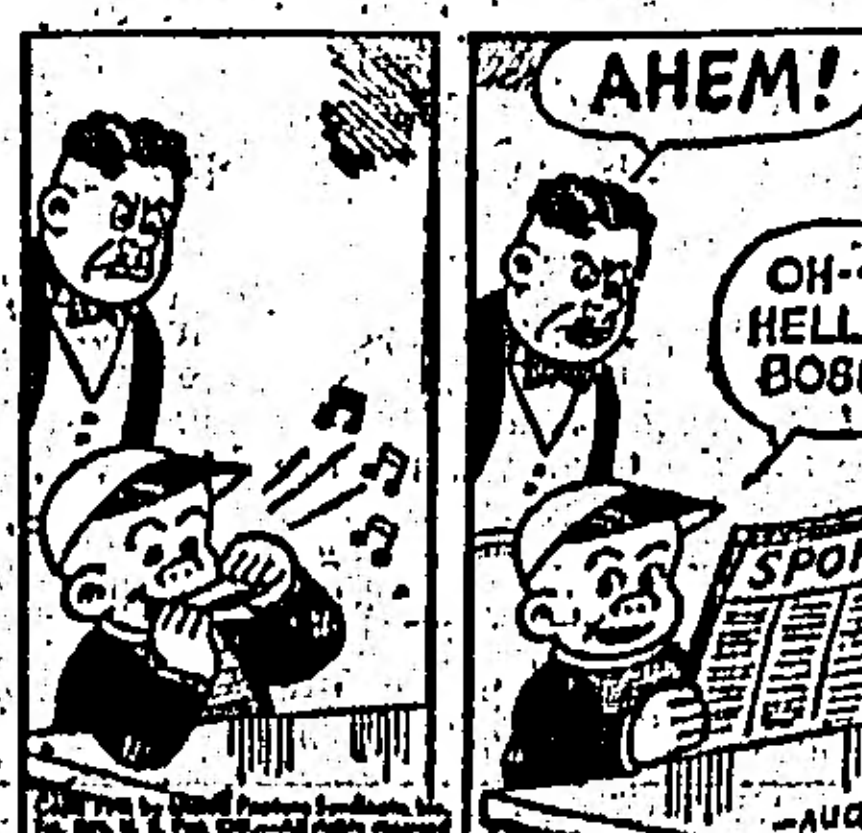
NANCY Answer Yes or No



By Ernie Bushmiller



AHEM!



I'VE BEEN WANTIN' TO ASK YA HOW ABOUT A RAISE?



Complete Lull In Swiss Politics

(By Boris Kilde)

While the home fronts of most European countries are rent to-day by party struggles, Switzerland's political developments continue in a calm middle-class manner with the Communist Party already losing some of its recently acquired new ground.

The complete lull on the Swiss political scene is due in an overwhelming degree to the economic boom through which the country is passing. Switzerland is a creditor nation of about a dozen European countries; Swiss factories, untouched by bombs or conversion to armaments, are to-day working overtime to fulfil contracts streaming in from all over the world.

There is no black market. There is an ample supply of goods and some food items only are rationed as a gesture of solidarity with the rest of the world.

Luxury goods are flowing into Switzerland from the United States, Britain and France. In this period of economic well-being, where there is an acute manpower shortage and salaries are rising, there is little ardour amongst the population for the left-wing parties, and the views of the Radical-Democrat Party and other middle-class parties rule supreme.

An important factor in the Swiss political situation is also that the Social Democrat party has remained a purely class party grouped around the workers and small employees.

While in the other European countries, the Socialists have also in their ranks bourgeois intellectuals and professional men, the party here is still mainly a proletarian organisation.

The Socialists joined the wartime coalition cabinet and they still have one of their leaders, Ernst Nobs, as Minister of Finance in the Government. This association with the Government has in recent municipal elections cost the Socialists votes which went to the Workers' Party, the Communists are known to-day.

The Socialists are numerically the strongest party in Parliament to-day, but they are opposed by a combined bourgeois majority.—Reuter.

U.S. OFFICER KILLED IN MID-AIR CRASH

Tokyo, Oct. 22 (UP).—Fifth Air Force Headquarters to-day announced the death of Capt. Allen Y. Austin of New York, in a mid-air crash of two P-51 Mustang fighter planes. The announcement said the tragedy occurred on October 18, but disclosure had been held up pending notification of the next-of-kin.

Capt. Austin's plane and a fighter piloted by First Lieutenant John A. de Vries of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, collided at 5,000 feet during a practice dogfight. Capt. Austin's plane, from which he bailed out, crashed near the Roosevelt Recreation Centre in Tokyo. His parachute failed to function, presumably because he was too close to the ground when he bailed out.

Lieut. de Vries made a belly landing in a rice paddy. Despite a broken propeller, which had presumably been damaged from cutting Capt. Austin's plane, Lieut. de Vries was uninjured.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

A defender had a difficult problem to solve in to-day's deal—and the expert declarer profited greatly from his adversary's slight slip.

East dealer.

North-South vulnerable

NORTH
873
542
Q43
Q432

WEST EAST

QJ1003 AK987

10875 KJ6

106 J985

SOUTH

HQJ10005

—

A92

AK7

The bidding:

East 1 Heart 2 Spades 3 Hearts 4 Spades 5 Spades 6 Spades 7 Spades 8 Spades 9 Spades 10 Spades 11 Spades 12 Spades 13 Spades 14 Spades 15 Spades 16 Spades 17 Spades 18 Spades 19 Spades 20 Spades 21 Spades 22 Spades 23 Spades 24 Spades 25 Spades 26 Spades 27 Spades 28 Spades 29 Spades 30 Spades 31 Spades 32 Spades 33 Spades 34 Spades 35 Spades 36 Spades 37 Spades 38 Spades 39 Spades 40 Spades 41 Spades 42 Spades 43 Spades 44 Spades 45 Spades 46 Spades 47 Spades 48 Spades 49 Spades 50 Spades 51 Spades 52 Spades 53 Spades 54 Spades 55 Spades 56 Spades 57 Spades 58 Spades 59 Spades 60 Spades 61 Spades 62 Spades 63 Spades 64 Spades 65 Spades 66 Spades 67 Spades 68 Spades 69 Spades 70 Spades 71 Spades 72 Spades 73 Spades 74 Spades 75 Spades 76 Spades 77 Spades 78 Spades 79 Spades 80 Spades 81 Spades 82 Spades 83 Spades 84 Spades 85 Spades 86 Spades 87 Spades 88 Spades 89 Spades 90 Spades 91 Spades 92 Spades 93 Spades 94 Spades 95 Spades 96 Spades 97 Spades 98 Spades 99 Spades 100 Spades 101 Spades 102 Spades 103 Spades 104 Spades 105 Spades 106 Spades 107 Spades 108 Spades 109 Spades 110 Spades 111 Spades 112 Spades 113 Spades 114 Spades 115 Spades 116 Spades 117 Spades 118 Spades 119 Spades 120 Spades 121 Spades 122 Spades 123 Spades 124 Spades 125 Spades 126 Spades 127 Spades 128 Spades 129 Spades 130 Spades 131 Spades 132 Spades 133 Spades 134 Spades 135 Spades 136 Spades 137 Spades 138 Spades 139 Spades 140 Spades 141 Spades 142 Spades 143 Spades 144 Spades 145 Spades 146 Spades 147 Spades 148 Spades 149 Spades 150 Spades 151 Spades 152 Spades 153 Spades 154 Spades 155 Spades 156 Spades 157 Spades 158 Spades 159 Spades 160 Spades 161 Spades 162 Spades 163 Spades 164 Spades 165 Spades 166 Spades 167 Spades 168 Spades 169 Spades 170 Spades 171 Spades 172 Spades 173 Spades 174 Spades 175 Spades 176 Spades 177 Spades 178 Spades 179 Spades 180 Spades 181 Spades 182 Spades 183 Spades 184 Spades 185 Spades 186 Spades 187 Spades 188 Spades 189 Spades 190 Spades 191 Spades 192 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How Soon Will Atomic Energy Be On Tap?

(BY KEITH PULVERMACHER)

A TOMIC energy power plants are likely to be built soon in America. That is not the wild dream of a visionary scientist. It is the belief of most physicists, including some who were formerly cautious about how soon atomic energy would be used industrially, that enough knowledge is available already to build such a plant.

A report submitted to Mr. Bernard Baruch, US representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee, says that it would be possible in the immediate future to produce electricity from an atomic energy plant at a cost 20 per cent higher than by using coal.

The report, which was made by a group of scientific advisers, stresses that the industrial use of atomic energy is in its infancy and that lower costs can be attained by an extensive programme of research and development.

Mr. Baruch's advisers base their estimates on current costs in the USA. They say that a complete nuclear plant producing 75,000 kilowatts could be built for £2,500,000, compared with £2,500,000 for a coal plant of similar capacity.

Research In UK

RESEARCH into atomic energy power plants is also going on in Britain. Apart from its importance as a new source of power, it may have great possibilities in connection with the coal shortage. If no satisfactory solution is found in the next few years.

The cost of uranium suitable for use in an atomic pile has already fallen from £200 to £4 per pound, and is likely to fall still further, although this will not affect greatly the cost of electricity produced in an atomic power plant.

This is because the cost of coal accounts for only 25 per cent of the cost of electricity production, according to figures published by the Central Electricity Board in 1938. While one pound of uranium is equivalent to 10 tons of coal, or £4 compared with £21 10s. at the 1935 price of coal, which was £2 3s. 4d. per ton, the very nature of an atomic energy plant requires certain precautions which would put up the cost.

British experts believe that atomic electricity would at present cost about the same as electricity from a coal plant. As far from the coal shortage, its advantages would be first, that the plant could be placed anywhere without regard for the nearness of fuel supplies, and secondly, that it would require only one pound of raw material for every ten tons used in a coal plant.

British experts emphasize that just as steam did not give Britain long-distance express trains overnight, it is unreasonable to expect the atomic pile, first used on December 2, 1942, to give her great power stations today. But they are talking now of the near future, where last year they spoke of "many years ahead."

They speak also of atomic piles each capable of producing 500,000 kilowatts, compared with the total of 4,000,000 at present generated throughout Britain. Most significant of all, they tell us how it can be done.

The first atomic pile consisted of seven tons of uranium in lumps.

Inserted in an 8ft cube of graphite rather like a currant cake. Such a pile could be used for driving a turbine to make electric power.

When the uranium is bombarded with neutrons and the process of atomic fission takes place, large quantities of heat are generated in the pile.

If this heat is harnessed, it can be used to drive a turbine just like the heat from coal.

One way to extract the heat is to run water in pipes through the pile.

Once the pipe starts work, more more fissions take place, and it is liable to become explosive. For running a power plant a steady quantity of heat is required and some means of controlling the fissions is needed.

Even Fissions

THIS can be done by inserting or withdrawing from the pipe rods of cadmium or boron steel, which have a strong absorption for neutrons and divert them from the uranium slugs. Ways have now been found of moving these rods backwards and forwards automatically so as to provide an even number of fissions and a constant supply of hot water.

The hot water can then be used either to produce hot air for a gas turbine or steam for a steam turbine.

The difficulties? First the size. The 8ft cube containing seven tons of uranium produced only 200 watts, or the equivalent of the power required for two large household electric light bulbs. The size can be reduced considerably by using other materials than graphite, and newer techniques, but it is certain that a really powerful atomic electricity station would be of great size.

Next problem is the well-known radioactivity associated with atomic energy. Workers at the plant must be shielded from these rays by a thick wall of steel or concrete, which is invariably of great weight. This seems to preclude the possibility of atomic cars and airplanes, but ships like the Queen Mary, which carries 6,000 tons of fuel, may well be powered in the future by atomic energy. The weight of fuel would probably not be exceeded by the weight of the pile.

Radio activity also affects the cooling water which passes through the pile. It cannot just be poured down the drain after use as it would be extremely dangerous. It must be kept in a lake until the radioactivity has died down.

When these problems have been overcome, the first atomic energy power station will be built. The scientists say they can already provide a solution of sorts to each problem, so the station could be built now. But they want it to be a really efficient plant before they pass the plans.

It may be that the stimulus of the coal shortage will give as effective a fillip to atomic power stations as the war did to the atom bomb.



Sylvia Saint Clair singing before the BBC's television camera at Alexandra Palace.

DANISH BID TO EVEN UP ADVERSE TRADE BALANCES

DENMARK is to stage an export drive on a large scale, to even up her adverse trade balances.

IN the first eight months of the present year, Denmark's imports totalled over 1,697,000,000 kroner (about £82,660,000) while her exports amounted to only about £46,118,000.

It is regarded as impracticable to curtail imports drastically as Denmark needs raw materials for her production. Efforts are consequently being concentrated on increasing exports.

Over 60 per cent of Denmark's total exports consist of agricultural products, and a great attempt is being made to increase these, the more especially as such products are in great demand the world over.

Britain, Russia and Poland have already concluded trade agreements with Denmark which provide for these countries taking large quantities of agricultural products. But unless farming and especially dairy farming, can be shown to be a profitable business, the farm cannot increase production as this depends on the supply of fodder from abroad.

Livestock Reduced
When Denmark was occupied the country was unable to import fodder, with the result that 3,271,000 head of cattle in 1939 had been reduced to 3,071,000 head in 1940, a cut of six per cent. The pig stock went down from 3,183,000 to 1,812,000, a cut of 43 per cent.

It has still not been possible to buy grain abroad, and only a very limited quantity of oil cake, so that it has been so far impossible to reach the normal pre-war level of production.

The only form of production which has increased is that of horses.

BRITISH BULK COTTON BUYING

London, Oct. 21.—New York as well as Alexandria and Brazil have requested that the present British cotton bulk buying methods should be replaced by more normal cotton buying methods, a Board of Trade spokesman, interviewed by Reuters, said to-day.

If the bulk buying methods are unwelcome to the cotton-selling centres, some other method must be adopted, the spokesman said.

On the other hand, the recently instituted Raw Cotton Commission must decide what this method will be.

The spokesman added: "Alexandria's request is nothing new since the United States and Brazilian requests were received first and the Cotton Controller has already replied to all three that the Commission will review the matter."—Reuters

LANCASTRIAN'S FEAT

London, Oct. 22.—With the arrival at a London airport this morning of the British Overseas Airways Corporation Lancastrian from Sydney, the 20th such way trip on the longest and fastest air route in the world was completed.

This B.O.A.C.—Quantas service, was started on May 31, 1945, and now operates three times weekly in each direction, covering 12,000 miles on the outward journey in just over 61 hours, with stops at Lydda, Karachi, Singapore and Darwin.—Reuters

UNRRA AND AUSTRIA

London, Oct. 21.—Mr. John Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister responsible for the British administration in Austria and Germany, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day that according to his latest information from UNRRA, the administration was seeking to complete shipments to Austria by March, 1947, but it was quite possible that some supplies would have to be shipped through April and May. Arrivals might therefore continue into June.

The total value of the programme of UNRRA supplies for Austria was £2,200,000.—Reuters

Television Makes Rapid Progress In England

Television in England is making rapid progress. Before the war the first public television service in the world was already established at the Alexandra Palace, near London, but on September 1, 1939, it was closed down for reasons of security and so that its equipment and technical staff might be used by the Services.

In June this year the British Broadcasting Corporation's Television Service was resumed with a very successful view of the Victory Parade. Since then television in England has already become firmly re-established and is daily attracting new and enthusiastic viewers.

To-day the BBC station at Alexandra Palace is televising over three hours a day of original sound and vision, including films, which is a world record. Comparing this with the average output of a film studio, which is from two to three minutes a day, gives one an idea of the amount of work involved in planning, rehearsals, designing scenery and costumes, and actual production for a day's television. In addition, each morning a trade demonstration film is televised incorporating the highlights of the television programmes.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 television sets now in use in England, but the manufacturers' selling target is 100,000 by the end of this winter.

The service area for viewers is at present limited to a radius of 40 miles from Alexandra Palace, although in some cases viewers can get good results from 60 and 70 miles away. This is a slight increase on the pre-war service area, and it covers a population of 12 million people in London and the Home Counties. The expansion of the service to five other centres of population is at present under consideration by the Television Advisory Committee, which is guiding the development of television in Great Britain.

CANADIAN TUNG OIL PURCHASES FROM CHINA

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Exports of tung oil from China to Canada have been resumed, although prices are at a comparatively high level due to the cost of transportation from the interior of the country to the coastal ports, according to the Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

The present price of tung oil as quoted at Chungking is 12½ cents per lb. but after payment of freight within the country, tung oil is quoted at 34½ cents per lb. at Shanghai.

During April 535,000 lbs. of oil were exported as compared with 1,081,000 for March. China's present output is estimated at 40,000 metric tons per year, which is still only half of the normal tung oil production.

Demand still remains strong and foreign purchasers have, in some cases, offered up to 45 cents per lb. Indications are that supplies of tung oil will be very limited for some time to come, or until normal peacetime output has been reached, which is dependent to a large extent on the internal reorganisation of transportation facilities and rehabilitation of the producing areas.

The supply situation of oilseeds is still unsatisfactory, although exports have been steadily increasing, 2,714,000 lbs. having been shipped on April as compared with 666,000 lbs. in March. But it is still doubtful whether manufacturers will be able to obtain sufficient supplies of this oil in the next six months.—Reuters

THE VAGARIES OF VESUVIUS

Mount Vesuvius, one of the most famous landmark beacons in the world, is working only on a part-time schedule.

Once a lighthouse for Allied and Axis bombers, Mount Vesuvius no longer glows at night. The glow died out in the summer of 1945—just as the war was drawing to a close, says United Press.

The people of Naples say Vesuvius is quiet; when it is cool, and Naples has had a comparatively cool summer. Vesuvius has changed personality since the start of the Italian campaign. During the eruption of 1944, the entire top of the cone was blown off and the mountain seems to lack the grace and symmetry of former days.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"When my mother says somebody is intelligent, you know what that means, don't you? Well, it really means she's not much on looks!"

TO-DAY ONLY **WINKS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL

"I DOOD IT"

Also Latest Metro-News—A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

TO-MORROW TO SATURDAY

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE AT 12 NOON DAILY

See the Exciting Climax

The FINAL CHAPTERS of

"THE PHANTOM"

with TOM TYLER • Joanne BATES—A Columbia Picture

ADMISSIONS:—\$1.20, \$1.70, \$2.20 (incl. tax)

TO-MORROW



SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

AN EXCITING PICTURE WITH ROMANCE, COMEDY AND ADVENTURE!

20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE



John PAYNE • Maureen O'HARA • Randolph SCOTT

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY:—2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.

IT'S ROCKING THE SCREEN WITH ROARS AND ROARS!

THE GREATEST RIOT IN YEARS AND YEARS!



Starring PEGGY ANN GARNER

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

COMMENCING TO-MORROW



MARIA MONTEZ • PETER HALL COE

TRAITORS EXECUTED

Nanking, Oct. 22.—The Defence Ministry to-day executed two military traitors, Lt-Gen Li Chu-yi and Lt-Gen Tung Hsui-lien, who had been found guilty of high treason.

Li was formerly Garrison Commander of Nanking and Director-General of the Police in the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government, while Tung was the puppet commander of the so-called Third War Zone.—Central News

JAP SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Tokyo, Oct. 22.—The Occupation authorities to-day took the entire Japanese synthetic rubber industry into custody as potential reparations.—Central News



—NEXT CHANGE—

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

PARIS EXCHANGE SCANDAL NANKING APPOINTMENTS

Paris, Oct. 22.—Eighteen persons have now been arrested—but five were subsequently granted provisional liberty—in connection with the recent discovery here of illegal dealings in gold and exchange operations.

Among those arrested were the manager and three other officials of a Paris private bank.

Newspapers here have stated that "several million francs" were involved in the case and declared that the police were searching the bank concerned for a hidden "stock of gold."—Reuters

Nanking, Oct. 22.—Several changes in the posts of top-ranking Government officials in North China were announced to-day.

Mr. Wang Yao-wu has been appointed Governor of Shantung, succeeding Mr. Ho Shih-yuen who has been transferred to the post of Mayor of Peiping to replace Mr. Hsiung Shih. Mr. Tu Kien-hui, Deputy Mayor of Tientsin, has been promoted to be Mayor to succeed Mr. Chang Ting-ngo, who will become adviser to the Central Government.—Central News

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB A MILITARY RACE MEETING PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE On SUNDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER

FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.

FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.00 P.M.

NOTE REVISED TIMES OF RACES.

CASH SWEEPS The usual "Through" numbers (\$10) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor.

TOTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.

ENTRANCE - (Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax (Members Enclosure \$3.00)

LUNCH A limited number of lunches for Members of The Hong Kong Jockey Club will be available in the "Office Room."

Tables should be booked in advance with a No. 1 Boy at the Club House, Happy Valley, Tel. 2231.

There are a limited number of Boxes available, for which application should be made by Post to the Clerk of the Course (Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q., R.E.M.E., Land Forces) enclosing a remittance for \$25. Tickets cannot be issued until payment is received.

A. R. RUSHFORD, Squadron Leader, R.A.F.V.R. Hon. Secretary, H.K.S.R.C. BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Royal Victorian Order Altar Plate Returned

OUTWARD MAILS

Coloured Seamen Bring Drug to Australia

Royal Victorian Order Altar Plate Returned

Notice to Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST SAHNET,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong 22nd October, 1946.

(Continued from Page 1)

Reconstruction World
 "The people of the world want
 above all, to be allowed to get on
 with the work of reconstruction
 which is so necessary everywhere
 after the ravages of war."

"I would ask the House to appreciate the conditions under which

BADMAN'S

The short cut
NOW, the way to get speed

LISBON MARU

(Continued from Page 1)

in which the Prisoners were con- tained. There had been no dis- turbance amongst the prisoners, who were under the firm and benign

The Ueno Conservatory of Music and the famous Chuo Central Philharmonic existed in pre-war days.

He said no Jewish DPs who have infiltrated into the American zone want to stay in Germany and 90 per cent want to go to Palestine. He said the current anti-Jewish and anti-DP feeling among the Germans represents a potential danger but is not now serious.

drowned in the rising water. There were few survivors from No. 3 Hold. It is difficult to determine how each hatch cover came to be opened. The decks were nearly awash and the prisoners stepped into the water. An attempt was made to launch one of the damaged life boats, but it soon sank.

Meyer, to-day announced that the French Government was filing a formal application for a loan of \$500,000,000, to be advanced during 1947.

COMMUNIST RESIGNS

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING

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ZBW on 845 kc and from 12.30-1.15.
 9.30-9.30, 9.15-11 p.m., also on 9.33 mc.
 9.30 London Transcription Service: Ac-
 cent on Rhythm; 9.45 Piano parade; Dilly-
 Thorburn; 1 London Palladium Theatre;
 10.15 Studio; Rosa Garcia, George, The
 Rhythmic Time; 8 London relay: news;
 1.15 We Sing for You, Loobe; Ballie,
 Fiddle Nash; 9.30 Classical requests; 9.30
 Light and Shades, Musical contrasts; 10
 London relay: news; 10.05 Dance music;
 10.45 Twilight Melodier; 11 Close down;

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